



SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

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2 *Reaffirming* the United Nations' duty to doing all in its power to eradicate malaria
3 from the globe,
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5 *Noting* the Millennium Development Goals of halting and beginning to reverse
6 the incidence of malaria by 2015,
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8 *Acknowledging* ongoing aid efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
9 and other United Nations bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and
10 United Nations Children's Fund to help prevent the spread of malaria,
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12 1. *Recommends* an immediate mass mobilization of health professionals to travel
13 to afflicted countries in order to distribute antimalarial medications, which will include:
14 (a) Members of health and humanitarian aid organizations like Doctors Without
15 borders and Doctors of the World, along with the help of individual volunteer physicians
16 and nurses:
17 (i) These aid workers should distribute proven antimalarial medications;
18 (ii) This mobilization effort is encouraged to be coordinated by the WHO in an
19 attempt to make it as systematic, effective, and efficient as possible;
20
21 2. *Requests* that Member States with 5,000 or less cases of malaria to immediately
22 begin an initiative to begin assembling "care packages" of health and hospital supplies, to
23 be distributed to Member States based on the amount of cases per year, including (but not
24 be limited to):
25 (a) Intravenous Therapy (IV) equipment;
26 (b) Thermometers;
27 (c) Respiratory Stimulates;
28 (d) Antipyretics (i.e. ibuprofen);
29 (e) Sustainable options of water sources;
30 (f) Benzodiazepine;
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32 3. *Calls upon* the help of NGOs, such as the Malaria Solution Foundation, Nets
33 for Life Africa, Malaria No More and others to prevent the spread of malaria by doing the
34 following:
35 (a) Going to churches, faith based organizations, and other areas of mass social
36 gathering in order to distribute:

- 37 (i) insecticide treated nets (ITNs);
38 (ii) Indoor residual sprays (IRS);
39 (iii) Prevention drugs (i.e. chloroquine);
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41 4. *Encourages* healthcare education consultants from around the world to meet
42 and develop a malaria awareness campaign, consisting of information on:

- 43 (a) The contraction and sources of malaria;
44 (b) The prevention and early detection of malarial infection;
45 (c) The short term and chronic effect of malarial infection;
46 (d) Malaria treatment:
47 (i) In particular to treatments, emphasizing the importance of following doctors'
48 prescriptions to completion, in an attempt to prevent the spread of antimalarial
49 resistant mosquitoes;
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51 5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environmental Programme to play a vital role in
52 malaria eradication by promoting ecologically sustainable means of prevention including
53 improved irrigation and sewer systems to eliminate stagnate water and less harmful
54 alternatives to repellants and insecticides;
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56 6. *Requests* the formation of a contingent of volunteer surveyors, which is
57 encouraged to fall under the supervision of the WHO, to determine areas of standing
58 water, which are known as malarial breeding grounds:

- 59 (a) Recruitment for this contingent should be completely voluntary and open to
60 professionals from around the globe;
61 (b) These surveyors should be deployed along with the many NGOs workers
62 currently completing malaria prevention campaigns and programs around the world;
63

64 7. *Urges* every state with over 5,000 cases of malaria infection to provide
65 quarterly statistical reports on those infected, those seeking treatment, prevention
66 techniques, and strategies for halting the spread of malaria;

68 8. *Recognizes* the sovereignty of Member Nations and thus calls for a non-
69 infringement policy to be adopted by the WHO and other NGOs;
70

71 9. *Encourages* the WHO to formulate an international Malaria Prevention Council
72 (MPC) in order to centralize all Malaria inoculation and prevention efforts:

- 73 (a) The MPC is suggested to not be an independent body, but rather fall under the
74 supervision of the WHO;
75 (b) The MPC is suggested to meet once a month in order to review the status of
76 malaria prevention efforts;
77 (c) This organization is suggested to be responsible for all efforts attempting to
78 raise funds for malaria prevention, relief, and education programs;
79 (d) The MPC is requested to invite China, United States, Russia, France, and the
80 United Kingdom, along with all afflicted countries to a summit in Geneva in an effort to:
81 (i) Establish a set of fundamental goals;
82 (ii) Discuss requests for additional financial support;
83 (iii) Request an increase in medication production;

87 (iv) An increase in research efforts;
88 (e) The MPC is requested to hold an international convention once a year to
89 discuss the scientific status concerning malaria and relevant drug development;
90
91 10. *Requests* Member States with preexisting effective treatment programs to
92 receive volunteers and ambassadors from developing nations:
93 (a) These Member States will facilitate the training of volunteers before re-
94 deploying back to their home countries;
95
96 11. *Calls upon* countries to create sitting Malaria Advisory Boards (MABs), which
97 will be responsible for monitoring and coordinating the following with NGOs and
98 volunteers:
99 (a) Educational Programs, specifically teaching about:
100 (i) Medication usage:
101 (1) Need to fulfill entire prescription;
102 (ii) Prevention techniques (i.e. nets, aerosol spray);
103 (iii) How malaria is contracted;
104 (iv) Medication/ Treatment;
105 (v) Distribution;
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107 12. *Urges* the United Nation Childrens' Fund (UNICEF) to fund NGOs and other
108 projects in the prevention of the spread of malaria.
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Passed, Yes: 60 / No: 28 / Abstain: 9